

The Cornell Countryman

Vol. XLV, Jan. 1947, No. 4



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Campus to GENERAL ELECTRIC

FLIGHT TEST ENGINEER

The Story of CURT TALBOT



AFTER he came on "Test" with General Electric in 1936, Curt Talbot kept right on studying electrical engineering, this time in the company's general and commercial courses.

Between hours of work and study he went out to the Schenectady airport to practice flying, piling up 500 flying hours and obtaining his commercial rating.

By taking lessons in both these fields—and taking them seriously, Curt was, unknowingly, giving himself the best possible preparation for his present job—that of Manager of the new General Electric Flight Test Laboratory.

During his first years with the company, Curt tested transformers, motors, industrial control apparatus. He did application engineering on paper-mill and printing-press equipment. He worked as a sales assistant.

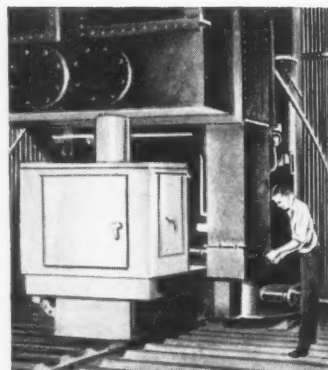
But when the war placed a heavy demand on G. E. both for aircraft equipment and for men who understood it, Curt's interest in flying was remembered. He was assigned to work on turbosuperchargers.

Today, ten years out of Illinois, Curt Talbot manages a laboratory large enough to house its own fleet of test planes. He supervises the testing of jet-propulsion and gas-turbine engines, radar applications, turbosuperchargers, aircraft instruments, automatic pilots and control systems. And he directs the use of the "flying laboratory"—a B-29 especially equipped for test flights.

Next to schools and the U.S. Government, General Electric employs more college engineering graduates than any other organization.



Curt helped pay his way through the U. of Illinois by repairing radios in his spare time. He majored in electrical engineering.



On Test with G.E., he was assigned to high voltage transformers. He continued his engineering studies by taking G-E courses.



In his spare time Curt learned to fly. His knowledge of engineering plus flying gave him the opportunity, in 1940, of joining the Company's turbosupercharger program.



Today Curt is Manager of the G-E Flight Test Division. He directs the big new G-E Flight Laboratory, center of tests on jet-propulsion engines, gas turbines, etc.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1940

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered

as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. Subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies, 15 cents.



A Tribute to New York Farmers....

The final national crop summary shows that food production in 1946 was the greatest in history, both in quantity and quality. New York farmers held the first position among all the states this past year in the harvest of hay, snap beans for commercial processing, cabbage, onions and market sweet corn and second place in many other vegetables, in fruits and in the production of dairy products. Our farmers and their families achieved this by hard work, aided by good weather and good farming practices.

**New York State
Colleges of Agriculture
and Home Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York**

OURS IS FIRST AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

by Marshall Haws

The Cornell University Press, with the associated Comstock Publishing Company, Inc., is located at 122 and 124 Roberts Place. Here are the editorial, production, promotion, and service departments, under the management of Victor Reynolds, University Publisher. These departments are housed in two small, chalet-type buildings, not at all typical of some of the larger structures that characterize Cornell.

One wall of the reception office is lined with books, a display copy of each of the titles published under the two imprints. The most recent is a reprint of the biographical sketch of Benjamin Franklin written by Carl L. Becker, late professor of history at Cornell.

Also lined up on the shelves are the Baker lectureship series on chemistry, Cornell studies in Classical Philology, Cornell studies in English, and Cornell studies in Philosophy. *Islandica*, an annual by Halldor Hermannsson, is well known among all students of Scandinavian literature. These books stand beside the catalogues of famous collections which the Press has published for the University Library.

The question arose as to how this all began, and Mr. Reynolds referred to the 1946 Fall Catalog of Books, in which a short history of the Press may be found:

"Cornell University Press, the first university press in America, was established as a printing concern in 1869, a year after Cornell opened, by President Andrew D. White. Professor Willard Fiske, the University's librarian, was appointed as its director.

The Press is first mentioned in the second University Register (1869-1870), printed "At The University Press," as part of Ezra Cornell's cherished "labor department," in which students could work their way through college.

In 1884 the Press was discontinued; this was during a period of economic stringency, when it was impossible to make further appropriations for its support. The present Cornell University Press was established by the Board of Trus-

tees June 16, 1930, when it became evident that the University should again make provision for publishing books under its own imprint. The following year, after the death of Professor John H. Comstock '74, Entomology, the University became the owner of the Comstock Publishing Company. This proved fortunate for the new University Press, which, at the invitation of the surviving members of the Company, moved into the Comstock "Chalet" at 124 Roberts Place . . ."

The first interest of both the Press and the Comstock Publishing Company is books. In 1946 twelve books were published bearing the Press imprint and six appeared under the Comstock imprint. The Comstock books are primarily concerned with the biological sciences while the Press books include scholarly works in almost all fields of knowledge.

The Press also performs many other services for the University. These include production work on bulletins of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information for the Colleges of Agriculture and

Home Economics, prospectuses and brochures for administrative offices of the University, and the Cornell University Official Publication, made up of catalogues of the various colleges and the Directory. An annual volume of theses by graduate students is also published by the Press for the Graduate School.

The work of the University Press staff, on all of these various publications, begins when a manuscript is put in their hands. The editorial staff checks carefully for grammatical correctness and clearness of thought, as well as checking the footnotes, index, bibliography, and punctuation. The production department plans the layout of the book, determining the page size, the kind and size of type to be used, the paper, the cover, and the jacket design. The actual printing and binding are contracted to printing establishments in Ithaca or elsewhere, for the University Press does not handle this step in production. The editorial department, production director, and author all have a chance to check the printer's work before final publication.



Cornell University Press Building

Left to right: Miss Catherine Sturtevant, Editor, and John Warner, Production Director



Professor James B. Sumner (left) of Cornell University receives the Nobel prize from King Gustav V of Sweden in ceremonies December 10, at the Konserthuset in Stockholm, Sweden.

By FRED TRUMP

Professor Sumner Wins Nobel Prize

Cornell and the College of Agriculture have again shown the stuff of which they are made. Dr. James B. Sumner, professor of biochemistry out in the inner depths of the Dairy Building flew to Sweden in December to receive the Nobel prize for Chemistry from the King of Sweden in an impressive ceremony in the Stockholm Town Hall.

When a lad of 17, Dr. Sumner was wounded in a hunting accident and had to have his left arm amputated, but this did not deter him from specializing in chemistry at Harvard in spite of advice to the contrary. But rather it spurred him on to outstanding success in the field of chemistry. The missing limb is practically no handicap to him today, for he drives an automobile, and cares for a garden at his home on Hanshaw Road. He is a tennis and camping enthusiast, and believes in active participation in sports rather than being just an on-looker. Dr. Sumner was born in Canton, Mass., and went to school in Roxbury, Mass. He received his PhD from Harvard in 1914, after serving as an instructor at Mt. Allison in Sackville, New Brunswick and at Worcester Tech for a short time. He was caught in Switzerland by the outbreak of the first World War, and while there he accepted an assistantship in biochemistry at Cornell. Dr. Sumner married the daughter of Dean Beyer of Iowa

State College and now has five children and four grandchildren.

He began his research in enzymes in 1917, and nine years later, 1926, he announced to an unbelieving world that he had discovered that enzymes could be crystallized; he had produced the enzyme urease. In 1929 Dr. Sumner became a professor, but his discoveries were still not recognized. Shortly thereafter, Drs. J. H. Northrop and W. M. Stanley, who are sharing half of the \$33,000 Nobel Prize with Dr. Sumner, produced other enzymes in crystalline form. Gradually the crystallization of enzymes has become accepted. until today some thirty different enzymes have been synthesized. In 1939 Dr. Sumner moved from the former Medical college in Stimson Hall to the Dairy Building, where he continued his research, unknown to most of the world, and to many Cornell students, until the Swedish Academy of Science bestowed the Nobel Prize upon him for his discovery twenty years ago. Dr. Sumner commends the Nobel commission for honoring the men they wish to without regard to political influence. The award was a complete surprise to him, for he had never expected any such reward for what he did twenty years ago, important though it was.

Discussing the significance of enzymes, Dr. Sumner said that their crystallization was a step nearer to

finding out what life is. He believes that life is essentially a series of chemical reactions brought about by enzymes in plants and animals, where the enzymes act as a catalyst, that is they produce chemical reactions without themselves being altered. Enzymes produce the outstanding characteristics of life, such as digestion of proteins and carbohydrates, oxidation of fats, glandular secretions, growth, muscular strength, lactation, energy and heat, reproduction, nerve impulses, and even brain functions.

Enzymes Are Important

When something goes wrong with the enzymes in the human body the person becomes ill or dies. Arsenic and cyanide each kill a different group of enzymes, each group being essential to life. Snake venom is a solution of enzymes that when introduced into the blood stream are very poisonous. Enzymes are normally found inside the cells; elsewhere they are poisonous. When enzymes are in the wrong place, when there are too many or too few of them, or when the wrong kind are present, trouble is certain. Enzymes have not been employed directly as medicine or in shots as yet, since they cannot enter cell walls from the outside very well. It has been recently theorized that skin burns covering more than a third of the body surface release so much of the enzyme trypsin that the enzyme destroys the body. Cancer also releases enzymes from the cells and eventually the enzymes consume the entire body.

Dickey Domecon

The recent arrival of three-months old Joseph in Homemaking Apartment A in the College of Home Economics brings the total of "practice babies" who have lived at Cornell to an even fifty.

The first "practice baby," called Dickey Domecon, came to the Home Economics Lodge on April 15, 1920. At that time Cornell was the second university in the nation to try such an experiment.

The idea was promoted by home economics faculty members who felt that "finding a real baby which the students could feed, bathe, and care for was the most desirable way of teaching what was previously only baby theory." The experiment was successful and there has been at least one "practice baby" in the College of Home Economics every year since.

The parade of babies in the home-making apartments since 1920 has included 27 boys and 23 girls, two of the girls being twins. Until 1943, most of the infants were obtained from orphans' homes and state or city welfare departments. A few were the children of persons working or studying on the campus. Now the babies are largely state wards, and the instructors are licensed by the State Department of Social Welfare to care for them.

Most of the children are adopted when they leave the apartments, and if suitable foster parents are found before the end of the school year, the babies are released. Several of them returned to attend nursery school, and the first practice baby, Dickey Domecon, came back to Cornell for study.

Only the first name of the baby is known to its student mothers, so they often manufacture a second one. Several of the babies have been tagged with Domecon, Lodge, and Mitchell indicating the location of the practice house at the time. When the new Martha Van Rensselaer Hall was completed in 1934, the first "practice" baby in it was called Johnny Van Rensselaer. Since then most of the babies have acquired the initial A or B depending on whether they lived in Apartment A or B.

International Livestock Exposition

Livestock men gathered at Chicago during the first week of December to participate in the International Livestock Exposition. This year's event was the first full scale Exposition since 1941, shows on a restricted scale having been held during the war years. The show included general livestock with classes of both fat and breeding stock, and a competition in hay and grain. The Annual Meeting of the American Society of Animal Production was a part of the program. Delegates from agricultural colleges and workers in industry presented reports on animal husbandry research projects.

New York Representatives

New York was represented in the show by several breeders. Mrs. Max Dreyfuss of Brewster and Fred Richardson of Spencerport showed horses. Five head were shown by Mrs. Drefus, winning for her the first award in the Yearling Filly Class and second in the Stallion Class.

Robert Gregory of Mount Vision, showing Cheviot sheep, won the Champion Wether award, had the Champion Cheviot Ram, and took first in A Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, in addition to other prizes. Shropshires were exhibited by F. Ambrose Clark of Cooperstown, and took awards in breeding classes.

Papers Contributed by An. Hus. Dept.

In beef cattle, New York was represented by Ankony Farm of Rhinebeck, Fuerst Stock Farm of Pine Plains, Gallagher's Farm of Nanuet, and Whitney Farms of Old Westbury, all of whom exhibited Aberdeen Angus cattle. Gallagher's Farm's bull took first in the Senior Yearling Class and went on to take the Reserve Champion Bull award. Whitney Farms took first in the Junior Heifer Calf Class, and second in the Aged Bull class.

Technical papers were contributed by the Animal Husbandry De-

partment at Cornell to the meeting of The American Society of Animal Production. Published in abstract was a paper on, "Placental and Mammary Transfer of Vitamin A In Swine," by J. William Thomas, J. K. Loosli, and J. P. Willman.

A paper read at the convention was F. B. Morrison's, "Protein Requirements of Lambs." Cooperating with Prof. Morrison in this research was J. E. Briggs, E. W. Klosterman, J. I. Miller, and J. P. Willman. The report was a summary of experiments with fattening lambs; some trials were made on metabolism of individual lambs, while others were made on a feed lot basis. Many trials were made in all. The result indicated that lambs require at least 10.3% protein (on air dry basis) in their ration for most satisfactory gains. Also, urea was found an unsuitable substitute for linseed oil meal for fattening lambs.

Morrison Award Given

Another feature of the Society's annual meeting was the presentation of the Morrison Award. Prof. F. B. Morrison of Cornell and his wife, Elsie B. Morrison, have given the American Society of Animal Production "funds for a five-year-period for the establishment of an award each year to a member of the Society who has done outstanding recent research that has been of direct importance in livestock production." The award each year is to consist of one thousand dollars in cash and a gold medal or other suitable permanent form of recognition. The donors wish in this manner to express their appreciation of the help they have received from animal and dairy husbandry men in compiling the book "Feeds and Feeding." The awards are to be administered by the American Society of Animal Production under rules of its formulation.

This year's recipient of the award was Prof. Jay L. Lush of Iowa State College.



Wing Hall, The Animal Husbandry Building

"There were ten milch cows that had among them only twenty-two milkable teats and the Veterinarian did not have to be called in to know that the herd was infected with tuberculosis. One of the work oxen was sound and strong but it took most of his strength to hold up his mate. There was a stallion of noted Arabian lineage which had been donated to the University and was said to be worth \$15,000 but I have always thought that the decimal point ought to have been placed two figures to the left. He had not been out of his box stall for two years. Although he was the sire of a few colts he was withdrawn from service perhaps because his colts did not have legs enough on which to place the curbs, ring-bones, spavins, and deformities, which he was capable of transmitting. When we took that Arab of the Desert out of his stall and rode him, he fell dead."¹

Animal Husbandry — 1874

With this humorous, yet rather discouraging statement, Professor Roberts described the animal husbandry facilities at Cornell in 1874. At this time, Professor Roberts was the entire faculty of the College of Agriculture. For his initial contribution to the field of livestock, he introduced some higher producing dairy cows, and the results caused some serious reverberations. Two purebred Holstein cows were purchased from Mr. Chenery, a well known early importer of the breed. It so happened that Ezra Cornell maintained an outstanding herd of

Milking-Shorthorns on a farm near Ithaca. When the governor, the son of Ezra Cornell, learned of the Holstein purchase, he was seriously offended because he felt that his father's holdings would be seriously depreciated. The governor's complaint may not have been justified, nevertheless, it was unfortunate for a struggling department to offend the purse strings of the university. It really didn't matter though, because the two cows soon contracted tuberculosis.

Department Goes Ahead Under Wing

In 1888 the animal husbandry interests received a professor all their own in H. H. Wing, who had been one of Professor Robert's students. When the Department of Animal Husbandry was set up, Professor Wing became its head and the early developments in the department are closely linked with his name. He was impressed with the lack of good feeding and care of the dairy cattle throughout the state. As a result, one of his first projects was to keep production records on an average herd on a nearby farm. In the following year, the College purchased the herd and it was managed by the department. With new management, the herd showed a marked increase in production.

Professor Wing was also active as a breeder of dairy cows as shown by his development of the Glista family of Holsteins. The family was not without faults, however, as the udders of the cows showed a tendency to approach the condition of dragging on the ground. This strain was improved by using superior

bulls, although the lack of proven bulls at this time was a great handicap to dairy cattle breeding.

At the same time that Wing was starting his work, a Sophomore, James Rice, secured permission from Professor Roberts to build a small chicken coop. As all Cornell Ag students know, that chicken coop grew into an outstanding department.

Department Progresses Through The Years

Soon after the turn of the century, the Dairy Department was set apart from the Animal Husbandry Department, and R. A. Pearson became head of the new department. Just to show an example of the kind of men the department developed, Pearson became President of the University of Iowa and later President of The University of Maryland.

During these early days, the animal husbandry and dairy offices were located in Morrill Hall and in the North Wing of Goldwin Smith. It was not long, however, before the progressive Ag students moved up the hill to new buildings and the older structures were left to the Arts students.

As the department gradually gained momentum, it was greatly aided by the arrival of such men as Professor Harper who led the work on horses and founded the Round-up Club, Professor Savage who instituted the animal nutrition work and later became acting head of the department, and Professor Tailby, who is still very active in the extension work of the department.

These early notes may seem insignificant when judged against our present day scale of operations, but



Ewe and Lamb

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

1. Isaac Phillips Roberts, "Autobiography of a Farm Boy" Cornell University Press 1946.



Cornell Holsteins

these were pioneer developments and they opened the way for a future avalanche of improvement. At least the department had grown from one man to a sizeable staff and after glancing at the records it would be safe to say that the milkable teats in the dairy came close to being four times the number of cows.

stock men in the state had shown such strong interest, Morrison asked for a committee of these men to work with the department. A conference of livestock men was soon called and a committee of ten men was elected to aid in formulating the livestock program at Cornell. These men were especially helpful in securing additional funds.

This first appropriation in 1929 consisted of a 65% increase in the funds allotted to the department. More appropriations soon followed for barns, foundation livestock, and research. With this expansion, research and extension reached into the field of swine, sheep, and horses, and the college's era of being strictly a cow college was ended.

gest increase enjoyed by any department in the college.

With the myriad of recent developments, it is almost impossible to single out any few, but there are two things that deserve special mention. First, the extension service of the department has broadened and expanded to give better service in livestock fields other than just dairy. Second, the Artificial Insemination Laboratory has come into being and as a result, the Empire State is now a leader in this realm.

Professor Turk Now Heads Department

A year ago last October, Professor Morrison asked to be relieved of his administrative duties in order that he might concentrate on some projects in which he was interested. It will interest Animal Husbandry students to know that he plans to rewrite "Feeds and Feeding" in order to include many recent developments. Professor Turk is now the third head of the department, and under his leadership the department is looking toward future developments. You can be sure that Animal Husbandry at Cornell will continue to lead in livestock work. Yes, the department has come a long way from ten emaciated cows to the vigorous, productive herds and flocks of today.

Animal Husbandry Grows Up

By **CHUCK LEWIS**

So with the stage set by the struggling efforts of these men, the period of 1929-32 brought large developments in the department. The impetus to this growth was given by agricultural leaders in the state who felt that the animal husbandry facilities at Cornell were not up to the standards set by the mid-western universities.

In 1929, Professor Morrison was asked to head the department with the understanding that he would strive to secure additional appropriations for the expansion of the animal husbandry work. Since live-

Among the leaders in the new livestock phases were Professor Willman and Professor Miller.

As the departmental facilities were growing, the student credit hours quadrupled. This was the lar-



A Group of Cornell Heifers

Registration for Spring Competitions for Staff positions on the **CORNELL COUNTRYMAN** will be held from Feb. 17-21, 4:30-6:00 P.M. Sign up at the **COUNTRYMAN** offices, Roberts Hall, 4th Floor.

Introducing Your Friends

Warren Darling is one of the men who will soon be molding the lives of our children. He will receive his B.S. in Rural Education next month, and next fall he will be teaching agriculture to a group of boys in one of New York State's public schools.

Want to know more about him? Or perhaps you already know him pretty well—a lot of folks on the Agriculture campus do. Most of his host of friends know him better as "Tiny," possibly because his six foot two, two hundred and thirty pound frame reminds them of a tiny tank as he walks across the campus.

Warren's home is in Hannibal, N. Y. He entered Cornell in 1940, but like many others on the campus, is receiving his degree two and a half years late because of differences of opinion with the late A. Hitler.



Warren Darling

Tiny is a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, agricultural honor society, censor of Alpha Zeta Fraternity, member of Kappa Phi Kappa, and president of Cornell chapter of F.F.A. Since 1941, he has been one of the main cogs in the A. Z. football, baseball, and basketball teams.

All of his pursuits while at Cornell have been directed towards his one desire—to teach agriculture to the young boys who will be the farmers of tomorrow.

Warren Darling is a big man in more ways than one. We feel sure that the boys that he teaches will learn a lot more than Agriculture from Tiny.

JOAN WEISBERG

Joan Weisberg, Associate Editor of the COUNTRYMAN, will be graduated from the College of Agriculture next month. Joan's major study here has been Agricultural Journalism, and she has been on the COUNTRYMAN staff since her sophomore year.

Born and reared among the cliff dwellers of New York City, Joan has always been interested in the ways of country people. She plans to make writing about rural life her career.

At Cornell, Joan has been a Grange member and officer, and a member of the Riding Club. Her knowledge of layout and typography, along with her willingness to work and ability to get at the heart of a story have made her invaluable to the COUNTRYMAN for the past few years. She was one of the Cornell delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural College Magazines Associated in Chicago last November. There she helped write amendments to the constitution of that organization.

In grade and high schools, Joan was also on the staff of publications, and so has been working on one paper or another ever since she can remember.

The COUNTRYMAN Staff wishes her the best of luck and awaits her first publication.



Joan Weisberg

LOIS MYERS

Lois Myers, a member of the Editorial Board of The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is graduating from the College of Home Economics next month. Her feature articles have covered the front pages of the last few issues of the COUNTRYMAN and were also prominent last spring.

Lois began her freshman year in 1941. In 1942 she went to the Cornell School of Nursing in New York



Lois Myers

City where she received her R.N. In the second term of her junior year she returned to Cornell in Ithaca. She pledged Pi Beta Phi and joined the COUNTRYMAN staff. Lois is also a member of the 4-H Club and Kermis. She was one of the Tompkins County delegates to the Rural Youth Convention in West Virginia this Fall.

Lois' home is in Scipio Center, New York, which is about twenty-eight miles from Ithaca. She attended Sherwood Central High, where she was graduated valedictorian of her class.

Public Health Nursing is Lois' main interest as a vocation. She worked as public health nurse in Auburn this past summer. After graduation Lois expects to practice for a time and then hopes to return for a masters. Good luck, Lois! The Countryman staff is sorry to lose you.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

CLUB NEWS



Bob Patterson

Bob Patterson, a Junior in the College of Agriculture, ably represents the upper campus in many activities.

Bob's home is in Herkimer, where he graduated from high school in '39. After a year at Worcester Tech., Worcester, Mass. he came to Cornell. Before the war interrupted his college career, Bob played Freshman and J-V football, and was Cornell University welterweight boxing champion.

Enlisting in the Air Corps in July '42, Bob graduated as a 2nd lieutenant from Ellington Field and then went to radar school to become a B-29 radar observer.

Last spring he returned to Cornell where his specialty is biological sciences. He wants to coach high school football and teach biology and math after graduation in February '48.

Elected to the Student Council last spring, Bob is now Vice-President of the Council, chairman of the Student Activities committee, and a member of the Housing Committee. In addition he plays on the 150-lb. football team as fullback, is on the editorial staff of the Cornell Countryman, and manages the Willard Straight check room.

Outdoor sports and flying are two of his main interests but Bob says he likes to do most everything. In relation to his Student Council membership he is trying to encourage greater cooperation by the students of all the colleges with their student government. Feeling that the Council has unequal representation among the students, Bob hopes that in the future there will be more members from the College of Agriculture and other colleges.

The ROUND-UP CLUB sponsored its annual dairy judging contest December 14th in the Judging Pavilion with John B. Dewey, Manager. Prof. H. A. Willman, Extension specialist in Animal Husbandry was the official judge. Competition was open to all students and divided into advanced and junior divisions. At the last regular meeting Prof. Allen of the Ornithology department gave an illustrated lecture and movie about "Birds on the Home Front."

CORNELL GRANGE officers were installed at the first meeting in December by Deputy Master Merrill Curry of Ulysses Grange. Newly initiated members were Jean Kahles, Sally Swift, and Willett Porter. Master Nat Roe was selected to represent Cornell Grange at the state meeting at Saratoga Springs.

The 4-H EXTENSION CLUB's football team topped their division of the intramural league and finished the season undefeated. Team members included Morris Wood, captain; James Egan, Leon Oliver, John Kaska, Henry Mertz, Maurice Semel, Henry Watkins, Ed Kinbacker, Ray Rabeler, and George Poplasky. About 200 people attended the "Saddles and Squares" dance held in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium, music for which was provided by Benny's Bluebirds. Betty Rich, Ginny Elliott, Bill Sovocol, Lois Hadden, and Floyd Morter were the committee in charge.

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was represented in Chicago at the annual Agricultural College Magazine Associated meeting by Editor George Axinn; Assoc. Editor, Joan Weisberg; and Business Manager, Leonard Cohen. The COUNTRYMAN party was held at the home of the editor and his wife with staff members, compets, and the board of directors as invited guests.

CLUB CONGRESS

"There isn't a thing on this earth that you can't do if you have faith and patience and are willing to work." This statement, uttered by Dr. Alfred P. Haake at one of the banquets during the 25th National 4-H Club Congress, was a challenge to the whole group of 1400 young people to continue along the path which they had been following. These 4-H'ers were chosen to be present at this conference because of their outstanding traits of leadership, their all around achievements and their general ability.

There were 24 delegates from New York State who attended, including three from Cornell: Bud Stanton, who won the state leadership contest and was first alternate in the national contest; Roger Gleason, one of the national rural electrification winners; and Anne Dickinson, who was the state Girl's Achievement winner. Another honor was conferred upon New York State and Cornell University when Bud Stanton was chosen to be the toastmaster at the farewell luncheon banquet.

On the morning of the last day of the conference, ten selected young people comprised a panel with Cornell's Bud Stanton as one of its members. Some of the main points brought out by the panel were that—1. Education is the primary requisite for lasting world peace. 2. If rural people want better education—without which they will never be free—they must unite and work hard to achieve their aims.

Along the entertainment line, the delegates were treated to the performance of the inimitable Spike Jones and his band at a huge breakfast, heard and witnessed James Melton, variety shows, new 4-H movies, Phil Spitalny and his all girl orchestra, the Kraft Chorus, sports celebrities and others, including professional roller skaters and dancers.

The delegates were the guests of the Sunday Evening Club, where

(Continued on page 14)

Former Student Notes

1946

Malcolm Herrick MacDonald and *Wilda Jean Downes* were married on September 8, 1946 at Magnolia, Ohio.

Ellen Ross was recently married and is now Mrs. Davis of 510 Endbrook Road, Pikesville, Maryland. She has a part time job as a substitute teacher in the Shop Center of the Baltimore public schools and is at the same time taking graduate work at the University of Maryland.

Barbara Toan is the bride of Dr. Adolph J. Denk who has a veterinary practice in Tully, New York.

Muriel Welch has a position with the Cutler Union Cafeteria at the University of Rochester. Her address is 531 University Avenue, Rochester 7, New York.

William Davis is making a good start at farming in South Lansing, Tompkins County. He has already accumulated some fine records on

his herd of dairy cattle.

Leon de Correvont is now at West Point and was in town a few weeks ago with the Army soccer team.

P.F.C. Wallace Veeder hopes to be out of the army in time to get back to Ithaca for the spring term. Right now he's with the medics at Fort Lewis.

John P. Van Zandt was married to Martha L. Bergen on June 1, 1946 at Harlingen, N. J.

1945

Cynthia Whitford is now working as a teacher in a nursery school for the visually handicapped in Los Angeles, Calif.

Ernestine Rowland has finished a course in the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy and has a position in the Veteran's Hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

1944

Ruth Caplan, formerly of the *Countryman* staff, is Home Demonstration Agent of Wayne County.

Ruth recently had an article published in the *Farm Journal*.

Mike Work is now in Hawaii working with the Dole Pineapple Co.

William Bigham writes his fraternity brothers at AGR that he's still single, but hasn't given up hope—yet. Bill is farming in Canandaigua.

Walter Whitman started work last spring as an underwriter for the New York Life Insurance Co.

Walter Baran is Assistant County Agent in Ulster County.

Jim Miller is Assistant County Agent in Livingston County.

Eleanor Dickie went to Hawaii as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in the Extension Service at the University of Hawaii. Her address is 2551 Manosa Road, Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands.

1944

Ruth Spaid has a son, John Allan, born March 31, 1946.

Virginia Smith was married on October 4 to John S. Sullivan and they are now residing in Corning, New York.



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1943

Bernard Potter has quit his job of teaching agriculture to devote his full time to farming. His farm is in Truxton.

Milton Coe is living in Newark, N. J. He is employed by the Jackson and Perkins Co.

1942

B. A. George is holding down a double job as Sec-Treas. for both the Production Credit Association and the National Farm Loan Association.

John N. Miller has taken over the home farm after managing the Altamont G.L.F. store for three years.

Jean Pardee recently married *James A. Cole Jr.* and is now working as a textile technologist at the Good Housekeeping Institute in New York City. Jean and her husband are living in Elmhurst, Long Island.

1941

Neil Swift is employed by the Birdseye Frozen Food Co. at Rome, N. Y.

Charles Moran and his brother,

Jack Moran, '43, are in partnership running a farm at Avon, N. Y.

Muriel Elliott, who is now Mrs. Robert Rose, is teaching Home Economics and also managing the cafeteria at the Williamsville High School in Buffalo. The Roses live in Buffalo.

Harriet Howell, who married *George H. Becker*, has a new son. The Beckers live in Syracuse and also have a daughter who was born in 1944.

1940

Margaret Kerr Flagg has a son, *Charles Noel*, born on October 7. The Flaggs live in Port Washington.

1939

Don Huckle, formerly with the Erie County Farm Bureau, is now M. C. on the "Farmer's Musical Almanac," broadcasting over WGR every Sunday morning and also is on the "Farm Service Program," Monday through Friday morning over WKBW.

S. Emerson Smith is with the State Department of Health as Dis-

trict Milk Sanitarian for the counties of Fulton and Montgomery. He's living in Johnstown now.

1938

Stephen H. Hubbell is still teaching vocational agriculture at Mohawk, N. Y. He was married to *Ruth Howell* on June 29, 1946.

Leonard Grubel took graduate work last term and is now teaching agriculture at Sanquoit Valley Central School, Sanquoit, N. Y.

Clifford A. Luder, at last reports is stationed near Bamberg, Germany with the Counter-Intelligence Service. It has also been reported that his wife has joined him there.

Pvt. Charles Guzewich, until last month assistant editor of the New York Holstein-Friesian News, is now learning about 150 M.M. howitzers at Fort Knox, Ky.

1937

Leon Franklin Graves married *Margaret Alice O'Connell* on June 8, 1946 at Boston, Mass.



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● How much can you do in a day? How big are the returns from each hour's work?

Modern power enables farm boys and girls to write their own answers to these questions. When you operate a farm the modern way, your ability to get work done no longer depends on human muscle or animal strength. On more farms every year, tractor power is going all the way . . . from early tillage through late fall harvest. Whether the crop is grain or hay, corn or soybeans, the amount a person can handle is limited only by the power which he applies.

As you plan *your own* business of farming, remember that returns go up as work-power increases. Advanced methods in crops and livestock have

boosted yields per acre and per animal. With modern farm machinery your work-power is multiplied still further. You can make full use of every improved method which fits your farm. No matter how big the crop, plenty of tractor power will make you equal to every demand . . . at seed time or cultivation, hay-time or harvest.

In Case tractors and matching equipment you will find power to carry out your highest ambition. And remember this—in every Case machine you will get the **EXTRA ENDURANCE** which means freedom from delay, which will keep your farming program on schedule, day after day and season after season. Start now to plan for Case equipment on *your own* farm. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

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As the term draws to a close, sort out the books which you have used this term and in previous terms, which you do not wish to retain.

Then, bring them to the Co-op and let us purchase these books for CASH.

You will help yourself, by turning unwanted books into CASH.

You will help some other student who may need these very books and who may be unable to obtain them in any other way, due to the book shortage.

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(Continued from page 9)

they saw an inspirational pageant entitled "Hands Around the World," enacted and narrated by 4-H leaders and members.

One evening the whole group went to the International Livestock Exposition and paraded by states through the huge arena. It was an impressive sight and as one spectator said, "I don't think there was a dry eye in that whole stadium as you clean-cut, clear-eyed 4-Hers filled the arena and then stood at attention to sing your Plowing Song."

Tired, but happy with the realization that their 4-H work would mean a better world to come, the delegates returned to their respective communities determined to encourage and help others to work for their club, their community, and their country.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



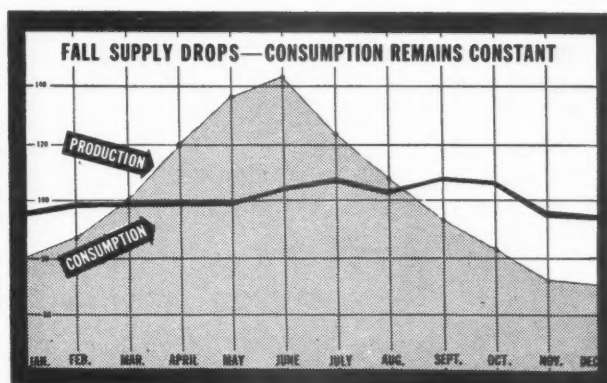
Let's Complete this Picture for 1947

TO GET fresh cows into your picture during the fall months of 1947 takes action now. From now until February 15th is the time to breed your heifers and cows to boost milk production for next fall . . . and to fatten next fall's milk checks.

Cows and heifers bred within the next few days will freshen during the last of September and the first of October so that they will be at top production during the low period . . . October, November, December . . . in 1947 when milk will be needed most. By the time their production starts to drop there will be spring grass to give them what many dairymen term a "second freshening."

Particular attention should be given at this time to get heifers with calf. The breeding period for most cows can't be changed a great deal, but open heifers can and should be bred now. Breeding heifers at the right time is the easiest way to convert to a fall dairy.

Increased fall milk production will help preserve the milk shed markets for milk shed dairymen . . . will protect and build annual income . . . cut down barn work during the busy harvest season. Furthermore, D.H.I.A. records prove that fall-freshening cows produce more milk than cows that freshen in the spring, perhaps because they get more regular attention in the barn than can be given them on pasture. Also, milk produced in the fall brings higher returns than milk produced during any other period of the year.



INDEX—12 month average = 100

One of the toughest problems confronting Milk Shed dairymen is the sharp dip in fall production while consumption remains on practically an even level—as shown in the chart. The dairymen in the New York Milk Shed can lick this problem by smoothing out the epaks and valleys of production to more nearly equal almost level consumption.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Up To Us

Campus Lighting

It has been called to our attention that the lighting on the upper campus is inadequate. With so many students living in barracks and dormitories and the resulting wide use of libraries in the evening, there is an increased need for outdoor lighting.

Most of our campus buildings have lights at their doors, but they are rarely turned on. In icy winter weather this is dangerous as well as inconvenient.

As a remedy for this condition, may we suggest two steps: First, stop some of the "conservation of electricity" and turn on all the lights on the outside of upper campus buildings in the evenings. Second, when the next state appropriation for campus lighting comes through, use part of it to set up lights, like street lights, on the Agriculture quadrangle and along other dark paths.

Your Opinion

The Cornell Countryman has been doing its best this year to satisfy campus readers by publishing what we believe our subscribers want to read. Most of our articles have dealt with campus life in Agriculture and Home Economics, and technical stories have taken a back seat. The question now comes up as to whether or not we are on the right track. The editors would appreciate any suggestions by our readers concerning the type of material found in these pages.

Your editor must admit that he is one of those who has allowed most of the copy on *Safety* which crosses his desk to go into the waste basket. He was also one of those who thought chains for winter driving were a noisy, bothersome mess which did no good. That is, he was until he took a couple of full strength skids over this past vacation.

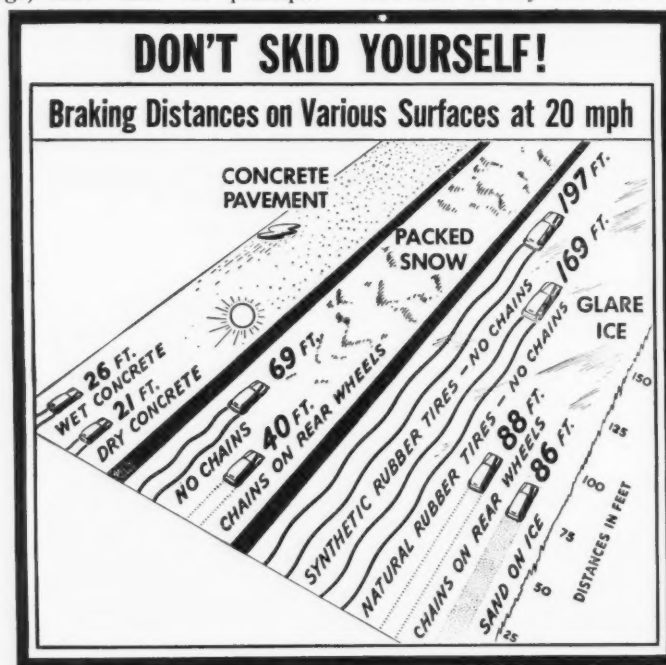
On returning, we took a look through the files to see just what the situation was. It seems that in the snow belt states, more than 60 per cent of all traffic accidents during last winter occurred on snowy and icy road surfaces. In the Northern part of the United States, winter driving hazards annually cause an increase in death rates varying from 24 to 53 per cent.

Studies by a Committee on Winter Driving Hazards, headed by Prof. Ralph A. Moyer of Iowa State College, show that the principal

causes of high winter accident rates are inadequate traction and poor visibility. To combat these hazards, the committee recommends the use of anti-skid chains, defrosters, windshield wipers, and adequate lights.

These recommendations strike us at first the way those green stickers on farm machinery do most people. The sign says, "Turn off power take-off before getting off tractor," but the average operator figures that he can get off, do what he has to, and get on again without going to all the trouble of playing safe. Most of us don't do what we're told to until we've seen for ourselves. Yet, when the hired man loses a hand, we all pay attention to those little green signs.

So it is with winter driving. We all drive too fast sometimes. In general we feel that we're pretty good drivers. It's *Up To Us*, though, so let's take it easy this winter.



New winter accident facts, based on research and tests by National Safety Council, reveal alarming increase of skidding and poor visibility crashes during snowy, icy weather. Authorities urge equalized brakes, using tire chains, windshield wipers, defrosters, good lights and lower speeds to minimize the added seasonal hazards of inadequate stop-and-go traction on snow or ice and reduced visibility.

IH and the IH dealer will do their level best for farmers in 1947!

ONLY one thing is *new* in that headline. International Harvester and the IH dealers have been doing their *level best* for generations in the interest of American agriculture.

So what's new in it? Well—there's that figure 1947. A brand-new season is coming up, and we believe that things are going to be a lot different.

In recent years, "level best" hasn't been good enough. . . . In every community in the land the farmers have been repairing and mending old equipment, and getting by—waiting in line at every dealer's door with patience and tempers wearing mighty thin. . . . Right this minute a thousand farmers are asking "When's *my* tractor coming, and those new machines that were promised me months ago?" It has been hard to take—for farmer and dealer and manufacturer alike.

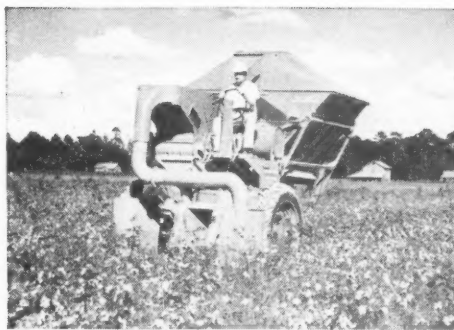
Every farm operator knows that the Harvester Company has perfected many new products, competently engineered and tested, fully qualified to take to the fields. . . . Our problem now is to turn them out in quantity production for our millions of customers, from long established plants and from many new factories. Our hope for this new year is to keep assembly lines running without interruption until every man's need is satisfied.

The farmer who wants *competent winter service work* and the *latest news* about new equipment will be sure to see his International Harvester Dealer.

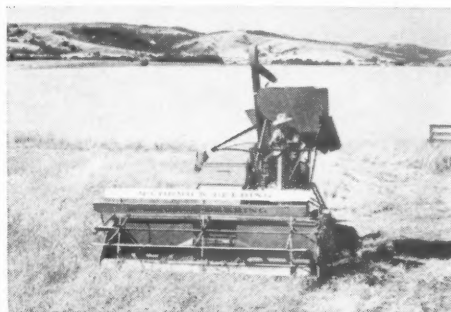


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Remember that "FARMALL" is a registered trademark—Farmalls are made only by International Harvester.



Above: International Mechanical Cotton Picker. New plant under construction at Memphis, Tenn., will build this machine in limited numbers this year.



Above: McCormick-Deering 123-SP Self-Propelled Combine. Other coming International developments: smaller combines, tractor touch-control, refrigeration.



Above: McCormick-Deering One-Man Pickup Twine Baler. Many other new hay machines are in various stages of development by International Harvester engineers.



Above: The New International No. 24 2-Row Tractor-Mounted Corn Picker. Coming International machines include new 1-row corn pickers and cut-off corn pickers.

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Progressive farmers look to MM Dealers for assistance in recommending modern machine tools for their farm factories. They know that ownership of MM MODERN MACHINES, Tractors and Power Units for farm use is a sound business investment that will pay good returns for many years to come. MM equipment is worth waiting for!



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